Preliminary Report
On

Kampilya Excavation

Under sanction of
Archaeological Survey of India, GOI

Excavators
Dept of Ancient History & Archaeology
Lucknow University

Advocacy & Co-ordination

By

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Excavations at Kampilya

Brief Background

Kampilya, presently popular as Kampil, is considered to be a very ancient Vedic times city. It has become famous more as the Rajdhani of Kinf Drupad of Panchaaldesh, where Draupadi was born and was married to Arjun, after the 'Matsyavedhan' competition. Few know that this ancient city on the banks of River Ganga was also the place of a very large congregation of Vedic Scholara, who met to finalize the compilation of the Ayurvedic Gospel, 'Charak Samnhita'. Later the place was also visited by Budha and some famous Pilgrims like Fah Hien. Kapilya was also the place of birth of the 13th Jain Saint Bimal Kumar ji.

The importance of this Vedic city, in the understanding of Ancient Indian Civilization can be assessed from the fact that time and again efforts have been made to Excavate and find clues to its rich past. In 1975 Benaras Hindu University excavated the mound of Drupad Quila, but it was left inconclusive. Again in 1999 a Team of Italians, along with Shri K.N.Dikshit, ADG ASI, also put in efforts for about two years. But due to some reason, their Excavation was conducted about 5 km away from the protected mount. Even this work was inconclusive.

Draupadi Trust, deriving its name & inspiration from the Mahabharata Queen Draupadi, felt very unsatisfied with the incomplete Excavations. More importantly, the Trust was appalled to see the blatant ravaging of this ASI Protected monument and the Kampilya city per se. An initiative was taken to lobby for a proper Excavation, documentation and preservation of the important place which hold key to many aspects of evolution of ancient Indian civilization. The Trust first approached Archaeological Survey of India, GOI, to understand the procedures. Leters were written to DG sShri Gautam Sengupta ji and ADG Dr B.R.Mani ji. Several months of Advocacy and perseverance paid off and we were asked to identify the Excavator as ASI Team was busy with the other city of Panchaaldesh, Aikshetra. The Trust then approached the Vice Chancellor of Lucknow University. After a meeting at Lucknow with the VC, a formal request was sent to him to request submission of the Proposal by his Dept of Ancient History & Archaeology, to the Arachaeological Survey of India, GOI. After almost a year of consistent efforts, the Proposal was sanctioned to Lucknow University, under the able leadership of Prof D.P.Tewari, HOD. The Report that follows in the next pages has been compiled by Prof D.P.Tewari and his team, and was presented at a Seminar at Lucknow University.

The Excavation work, which was to begin by March 2011, got delayed as there were local clearance hindrances by vested interests. We did not relent but pursued with more vigor and after many vists to Kampilya and letters to local and central administration, the Excavation work was finally started in May 2011. Positive results from the findings have encouraged the Team from Lucknow and Draupadi Trust team also. Now we are getting support of local Media too, as well as learned locals. However some very disturbing developments have taken place since the Excavation started. It is shocking that an Centrally Protected ASI site is being blatantly vandalized by concrete construction acativity on the mound itself. As per rules only farming is allowed in ASI Protected areas and that too can be aquired by paying compensation to farmers. But what is happening is illegal activity. One glaring violation of ASI rules is the destruction an ancient temple to construct a new 'different' temple above it, and the other violation is the new concrete constructions on the mound, enclosures on the mound and complete disregard of the same by local government authorities. Some serious steps are required to preserve the sanctity of our historical sites & cities, by the local and central governments. If rules & laws are made they must be implemented also.

A fresh light on the Mahabharat settlement in reference to excavations at Kampil

The archaeological site of Kampil known as the capital town of king Drupad of Mahabharat (Mahabharta 1/137/73-74) is located at Lat. 20°37'12" North and Long. 79°16'48" East in the tehsil of Kaimganj of Farrukhabad district of Uttar Pradesh. It is believed to be the capital city of ancient south Panchala. The early rulers of Kampil relating to Krivi (Rigveda 1/30/1, 8/2/24, 8/22/12, 8/87/1, 9/9/6), Turvasu (Rigveda 1/36/18, 5/31/8, 6/20/12, 8/4/7, 10/49/8), Keshin (Shatapath Brahman 11/8/4/6), Shrinjai (Rigveda 4/15/4, 6/27/7, 6/47/22) and Somak families are frequently mentioned in Vedic literature. Kampilya is a very ancient settlement; there is a mention of goddess Subhadra in Yajurveda.

प्राणाय स्वाहा पानाय स्वाहा ब्यानाय स्वाहा।

अम्बेऽअम्बिके ऽअम्बालिके न मा नयति क८चन।

ससस्त्य८वकः सुभद्रिकां भद्रां काम्पीलवासिनीम्।। 23/18

This verse is again quoted in Taittiriya Samhita 7/4/19, Maitrayani Samhita 3/12/20, Kathak Samhita, Ashvamedh 4/8, Vajasaneyi Samhita 23/18, Taittiriya Brahman 3/9/6 and Shatapath Brahman 13/2/8/3

The commentator Mahidhar has explained that ladies of Kampil were learned and beautiful. Mammat seems also of the same view in his commentary on this verse;

काम्पील वासिनीम् काम्पील नगरे हि सुभगाः सुरूपाः स्त्रियो भवन्ति।

Perhaps due to this the settlement was named as Kampil but according to Vishnu Purana 4/19,58-59 it was named after the king Kampilya who ruled over here. Yajurveda mentions that the Kampil was a son of Bhrigyasva, who ruled here in the later vedic period. This place is known as the birth place of 13th Tirthankar Vimal Nath also. It is referred in Balkand of Valmiki Ramayan that the Brahmadatta the 12th descendant of Ikshvaku dynasty ruled here like Indra.

स राजा ब्रह्मदत्तस्तु पुरीमध्यवसत् तदा।

काम्पिल्या परया लक्ष्म्या देवराजो यथा दिवम् ।। बालकाण्ड 33/19

Somak, Sanjai, Durmukh and Pravahan Jaivali were rulers of this line who are associated with Kampil. The Shatapath Brahman mentions that king Kaivya and Durmukha performed Ashvamedh sacrifice at Kampil. During pre-Mahabharat age king Sudas is told to be so powerful, who expanded his empire up to Punjab in west and Saket in east. He also defeated Samvaran, the father of Kuru in Hasthinapur.

A detailed description of city is found in Mahabharat. The daughter of king Drupad, Draupadi and his son Dhristadyumna who participated in Mahabharata war were born hear (Mahabharata 1/166/39-44).

The site is well linked by road and rail track. Passenger and express trains are available from Kanpur and Agra to reach Kampil but only passenger trains stop on the Kampil road railway station. If the journey is made by an express train the traveller has to get down at Kaimganj railway station and then travel by taxi for next 10 km to reach on the site. It is about 240 km from Lucknow and 170 km from Kanpur city.

Presently the mound is well occupied by the present settlers of the Kampil municipality. Major District Road 110W/68 W passes through the mound and both sides of it have a thick habitation. A police station, petrol pump, a branch of Bank of India, an intermediate collage, a PWD guest house and a Government hospital is made in the city.

Besides these being the birth place of 13th Jain Tirthankar Vimal Nath the temples of Swetamber and Diganber sects are made here. There are rest housed in both campuses where pilgrims use to come for religious tour and stay frequently. It is also famous as the birth place of Varahmihir the writer of Brihatsamhita. It is believed that the Charak, composer of famous medicinal book Chark Samhita passed the valuable years of his life in this city.

Topographically the mound is located on the right bank of old channel of Ganga River (Burhiganga)

which at Present is disappearing (Plate-1A). Only during the rainy season it swells and the channel becomes visible. The present channel of Ganga has been shifted about 10 km away in north to the site. Here on the site four terraces of Ganga are clearly seen. T1 surface is a alluvial deposit under cultivation, T2 surface is marked by a road and adjacent field, T3 surface is agriculture field and T4 is occupied by present habitation of which a part in northern area is lying vacant and being cultivated (Plate-1B). The mound is about 5 meter high from the surrounding ground level and its sections are open at various places making visible the nature of deposit of the settlement (Plate 2A & B). In the open sector of the mound the crops of bajara, makka, rice, vegetables, wheat and tobacco are grown regularly. The city is famous for tobacco production. People grow tobacco plant at large scale and tobacco factories are also here. It is a good centre of tobacco export.

Kampil has a sound traditional history of religious importance. The oldest faith is associated with the temple of Kampilvasini, which is mentioned in vedic literature. At present a small temple is erected in her memory in the southern end of the habitation. The next famous temple known as Rameshwaram temple is located on the bank of old channel of Ganga in the south east corner of the site. A brick temple on high platform with Shivalinga with argha on black stone is installed in the garbha griha of the temple. It is believed that lord Ram while returning from Lanka took a shivalinga from Ashok Vatika and Shatrughna founded it in original at this place where Kapil Muni worshipped for a long and the place is known as Kapil muni Ashram. The deposit of the mound seems natural with a ruin of small kharbujia domed temple dedicated to Kapilmuni. Just adjacent to this place there is a tank dedicated to Draupadi and known as Draupadi Kund. This is a modern structure and recently renovated tank. There is also another temple of late Medieval period dedicated to Lord Shiva which has a panel of Uma –Maheshwar on sand stone of 14-15th C. AD in the niche of a wall. In the way way to Digambar Jain templethere is a ruined structure of Adivarah temple comprising fragmentary stone sculptures of Navagrahas and broken part of a shivaling (Plate-3).

Kampil has many live remains of structures of Mughal and Nawab's period. There is ruin of a structure on the bank of Ganga which is known as Visaratein and the ghat is famous as Mughal ghat. Most of the present houses are also built with the lakhauri bricks of British period. Frequently by occasional digging some sculptures are found and some of it is kept in the Swetamber Jain temple complex. One on it is the icon of Lord Vishnu in standing posture, other belongs to Ganesha. The third one is a Bharvahka, generally posted below roof representing bearing of load of roof on his back. All these collections (Plate-4) indicate that during 10-11th C.A.D. there was a big Hindu temple which was disturbed by the Mughal settlers during the course of building a fort on the site, of which the foundation walls are open in section in north-eastern corner of the mound and even confirmed 1 meter below to present surface in excavations.

On the basis of literary background of history of this place a number of archaeologists made their efforts to identify this place and open the curtain of mystery of glorious past of the city.

In March 1878, A. Cunningham visited this site (Archaeological Survey of India Reports 1875-76; 1877-78, vol. IX, P 12). Prof. B.B. Lal reported Painted Grey Ware and Northern Black Polished Ware from this site (Ancient India, No. 10 & 11, P 140,). Dr. V.N. Mishra explored the site in 1965-66 when it was locally known as Draupadigarh. He reported large quantity of Painted Grey Ware and other associated wares. Northern Black Polished Ware and medieval glazed ware also found in little quantity (IAR 1965-66, P 48).

Dr. K.K. Sinha of Department of Ancient Indian History and Archaeology, Banaras Hindu University excavated six trenches of 1 square meter (KPL 1-6) in different part of the mound and scraped some sections also. He noticed a slope of 3m from top of mound to periphery. He found 2.40 meters thick deposit of painted grey ware above the natural soil. The debris overlying this deposit belonged to late medieval period. Associated wares include fine grey, black slipped & Black and Red ware. He concluded that “the sequence obtained from the limited area in KPL2, however may not be universal in all the trenches and therefore needs to be checked in further work (IAR 1975-76, PP 51-52).

The Ca, Foscari University of Venice, CNR of Padua and the VAI Sonlus (a non-profit association) organised the first field servey "Kampilya Mission" under the direction Bruno Marcolongo and Gian G. Phillippi. In this mission, in 1997 and 1999, they verified the regular rectangular shape of the layout of Drupad Kila, Fort of King Drupada, as it was called by the villagers. In fact, Kampilya is mentioned in Mahabharta as a capital of the southern Panchala kingdom, at the time of mythical king Drupada. The walls of the city measure 78 by 660 meters and are perfectly oriented toward the point of the compass. What is very surprising about this layout, orientation and size is that another city recently discovered in Gujarat, Dholavira, has precisely the same feature. The plans for Kampilya-Drupada Kila and Dholavira coincide perfectly, something recognised also by Dr. Bisht, the director of the excavations on the second term. The problem is that Dholavira was a town of the Indus-Sarasvati, 2000 years older than Kampilya. This fact offered evidence of the continuity of only one urban model from the Indus-Sarasvati to the Ganges civilizations in the time frame of two millennia.

At the end of 1999, with the participation of Indian Archaeological Society they conducted excavation in Jijhauta and identified a network of ancient mounds around Drupad Kila- the urban web of the southern Panchala Kingdom dated from the twelth Century BC. The excavators concluded the walls and the buildings excavated within Drupad Kila are the post- Maurya period, with the traces of Kushana restorations. Infact, after the beginning of Kushana period, around 1st Century AD the town had been deserted because of the shifting of the Ganges (Gian Giuseppe Filippi & Bruno Marcolongo, Kampilya Quest for a Mahabharata City, New Delhi, 1999.)

During field season 2002-2003, Shri Sandeep Kumar Chaudhary under the direction of first author of this report completed village to village exploration in district Farrukhabad. He also reported in his Ph.D. dissertation that the Painted Grey Ware, Northern Black Polished Ware and medieval pottery is found from the mound.

In spite of these efforts there was a need of excavation on the site to find out the Pre-Painted Grey Ware cultural horizon and details of settlement remains of Mahabharat times. On the inspiration and request of Ms. Neera Mishra, Chair person of Daupadi trust, the Department of Ancient Indian History and Archaeology, University of Lucknow, Lucknow undertook excavations at Kampil during field session 2010-2011. The objective of the excavations was to trace the Pre-Painted Grey Ware habitation on the site and expose the settlement pattern of Painted Grey Ware people. Total nine trenches YL5, YL6, YK6 (Plate-5); XF10, XS4, XS5, XX3 (Plate-6); XT4 (Plate-7) and YK9 including TS1 were laid and excavated at the different parts on the periphery and middle part of the mound. The trenches taken up for excavation were 5X5 meter and 10X10 meter in size. All trenches were excavated up to the depth of natural soil/natural sand deposit without much variation due to disturbed/filled up deposit. The excavations revealed Pre-Painted Grey Ware cultural deposit of 60 cm thick on the site above the natural soil. There was a cultural gap/hiatus of 1.90 m. between Pre-Painted Grey Ware and Painted Grey Ware cultural deposit. Painted Grey Ware deposit above the natural soil is exposed in some trenches with thickness of 1.70 meter. The excavations revealed 7.15 meter thick cultural deposit which is on the basic of pottery and other archaeological materials divided in five cultural periods:

Period I: Pre P.G.W. Period
Period I: Pre P.G.W. Period

Period II: Painted Grey Ware
Period III: Northern Black Polished Ware
Period IV: Kushana and Gupta
Period V: Medieval Period

Period I: Pre-Painted Grey Ware

It comprises potsherds of painted black slipped ware with the shape of bowls in medium fabric, painting motif are vertical lines on the exterior and below the rim in white; plain black slipped ware with the shapes of bowls and dishes in medium to fine fabric; Black and Red ware with the shapes of bowls in medium fabric; red

slipped ware with the shapes of bowls, dishes, basins, channelled basins, vases, miniature vases in medium to coarse fabric; red ware with the shapes of vases, jars and storage jars in medium to coarse fabric and cord-impressed red ware with the shape of jars in coarse fabric. The bone arrowheads, terracotta beads, steatite beads, stone implements, pottery hop-scotches and fragments of bone are main antiquities (Plate-8).

Period II: Painted Grey Ware

It yielded potsherds of Painted Grey Ware in medium to fine fabric with the shapes of bowls and dishes. The painted motifs executed is rim band, horizontal lines, vertical lines, wavy lines, zig-zag lines and floral designs in black colour. The other associated wares are grey ware in fine to medium fabric with shapes of bowls and dishes; Orange red slipped ware in medium fabric with the shapes of bowls, dishes, basin, channelled basin and jar; red ware in fine to coarse fabric with shapes of bowls, dishes, basins, vases, jars, trough and shapeless chorded wares and some shapeless shreds of black and red ware and bones. The terracotta discs, hopscotches, marbles, stoppers/ gamesman and terracotta beads; stone (quartz, carnelian, agate) beads and bone arrow heads etc are the main antiquities recovered from this cultural period.

Period III: Northern Black Polished Ware

It contains potsherds of red ware in medium to coarse fabric with the shape of bowls, vases, jars, handis, miniature vases and basins; red slipped ware in medium to coarse fabric with the shape of bowls, dishes, miniature vases, vases, jars and handis; grey ware in medium to fine fabric with the shapes of bowls and dishes; Northern Black Polished Ware in fine to medium fabric with the shapes of bowls; orange-red slipped ware in fine fabric with the shape of bowls and cord-impressed red ware and bones. The terracotta disc, ghat-shaped beads, marbles, stopper/gamesmans, hopscotches and bone arrowheads etc are the main antiquities of this cultural period revealed from the excavation.

Period: IV Kushana and Gupta

It was observed that the deposit of Kushana and Gupta period was disturbed due to pit activity by the people of medieval period. In excavations also the stratified layers of these periods could not be determined. But some antiquities especially terracotta figurines bears the characteristic features of these periods. On the basis of above it is expected that there was continuity in habitation on the mound during these periods. Further excavations on the site can yield solid evidences supporting to this hypothesis.

Period V: Early Medieval/ Medieval Period

This period comprises of potsherds of red ware with the shapes of bowls, footed bowls, button knobbed lids, conical knobbed lids, hook type lids, vases, bottle neck vases (Surahi), jars, handis, carinated handis, troughs, storage jars, and basins in medium to coarse fabric; red slipped ware with the shapes of shallow dishes, bowls, vases, handis and a chilam in medium to coarse fabric; black ware with the shapes of shallow dishes; grey ware with the shapes of bowls in medium fabric and glazed with the shape of bowls and dishes; brick bats and bones. The terracotta damaged animal figurine, damaged human figurine, damaged female figurine, marble, bowl; stone (carnelian and agate) beads, iron implements; copper colarium sticks, coins; bone arrow heads etc are the main antiquities of this cultural period.

The excavation work is still in progress and more areas of it is to be excavated for recording the clear nature of deposit especially for the material culture of Pre PGW period.

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Material culture of an ancient city of Mahabharat based on the Antiquities from Kampil Excavations

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The ancient site of Kampil is situated in the Kaimganj tehsil of Farrukhabad district of Uttar Pradesh at Latitude $20^{0}\ 37^{'}\ 12^{''}$ North and Longitude $79^{0}\ 16^{'}\ 48^{''}$ East. It is well approachable by road and rail. It is about 240 km from Lucknow. Regular bus and train services are available from Lucknow, Kanpur, Agra and Delhi to reach on the site.

Kampil has a sound literary and legendry history. In the Vedic literature mention of Krivi, Turvasu, Keshin, Shrinjai and Somak is found. The Yajurveda describes a local goddess Kampilvasini who is still in the faith of Kampil people who has erected a small modern temple in her memory. Sudas is mentioned as a powerful ruler of Kampil who ruled up the Punjab and he defeated the predecessors of Kuru kings. It was the capital of Drupad and Daupadi took birth here. A tank in the memory of Draupadi is still on the site known as Draupadi Kund. It was one of the capitals of south Panchala also. The Valmiki in his writing Ramayana mentions that king Brihadval ruled here as Indra and Shatrughna installed a shivalingam here which was carried from Lanka. The temple where this Shivalinga is established is known as Rameshwaram temple. The city has been the birth place of 13th jain Titthankar Vimal Nath and temples of both sects Digambar and Swetambar are erected in the city. Both have their own rest houses, where pilgrims use to come and stay frequently.

Topographically the mound of Kampil is situated on the right bank of the abandoned channel of Ganga presently known as Bhuri Ganga and its four terraces are clearly visible. T0 is the surface attach with the current water level of Ganga channel, T1 and T2 surfaces are natural deposit of Holocene period under cultivation. T3 is comparatively older alluvium deposit also under cultivation. The area of this surface near the mound has an over line load of fallen material eroded from the mound resulting a mixed deposit of later period. T4 is the highest level of the mound of which major portion is occupied by present municipal settlement of Kampil. A metalled road of district level passes through the mound. The open area in northern part of the settlement is under cultivation and available for the digging, which is almost flat in nature. The section of mound is open at many palaces with presents a glimps of nature of deposit on the site. It is pertinent to mention here that a fort during medieval or late medieval period was erected on the site and the constructers of this fort disturb the natural deposit of early medieval period to Kushana Period.

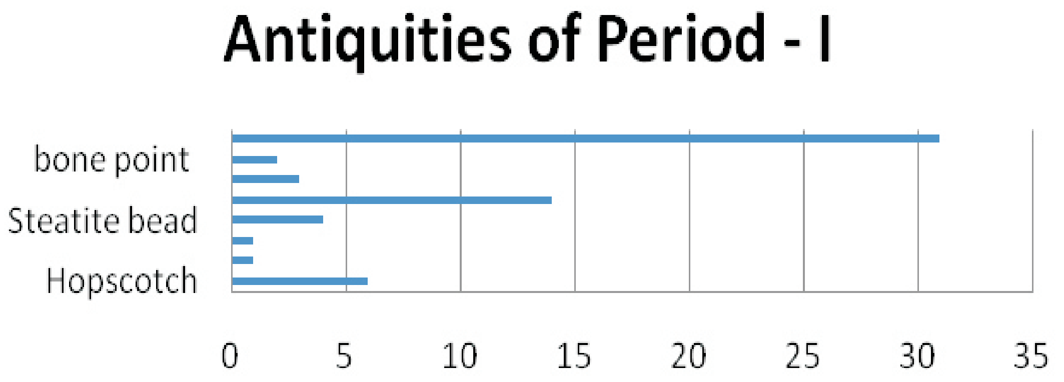
The site was earlier explored by General Cunningham, V.N.Mishra, Sandeep Kumar Chaudhary and excavated by K.K.Sinha in field season of 1970 which primary report was published in IAR. It was a small scale excavation to determine the chronological sequence of the site. Dr. Sinha established a four fold cultural sequence of the site i.e. PGW, NBPW, Gupta Post Gupta and Medieval periods.

The Department of Ancient Indian History and Archaeology, University of Lucknow under the direction of the first author of this article took an effort of archaeological excavation on the site since June 2011 and total 9 trenches were excavated up to the natural soil. A five fold cultural sequence was unearthed here i.e. Pre PGW, PGW, NBPW, Gupta and Kushana, Early Medieval and Medieval Periods. The description of the antiquities of all the periods is described here as under.

Period –I, Pre-P.G.W. Period

The deposit of this period was found in a trench XT4, in the layers of 12 and 13 below 1.90 m. thick deposit of hiatus composed of sand mixed with the silt. The pottery comprised of red ware, dull and slipped in medium to coarse fabric, black slipped ware both painted and burnished Black and Red ware along with fine grey ware. The wattle and daubs were also collected from this deposit. There were no signature of any metal like copper or iron, therefore this deposit was placed under the title of Pre P.G.W. Period. The antiquities found are pottery hopscotchs both plain and perforated, beads of clay, stone and made on steatite. Few stone fragments were found bearing human work man ship and flake marks some of these are very near to micro lithic tools i.e. triangle and core. Barbed bone arrow heads and bone points were also in collection. The total number of the antiquities of this period is 31 and out of that the stone fragment occupy

45%, hopscotchs 19%, steatite beads 13%, bone arrowheads 10%, bone points 7%, terracotta beads 3% and stone beads 3%. (Plate 9A)



	Hopscotch	Stone bead	Terracotta bead	Steatite bead	Stone fragments	bone arrowhead	bone point	Total
Series1	6	1	1	4	14	3	2	31

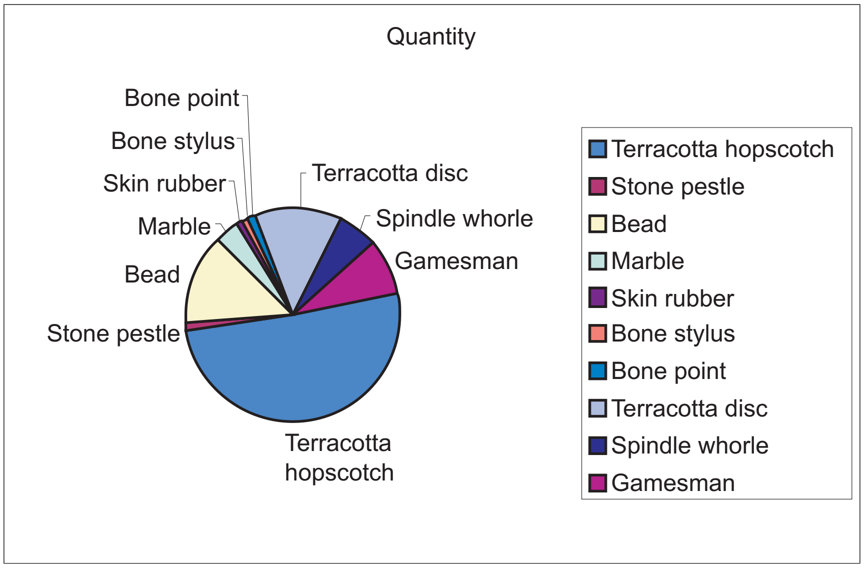
Period –II, P.G.W.

Period II P.G.W. is represented in trench XT4 in layers 6,7, and 8 having a thickness of 1.70 meter comprising, red ware fine, medium and course fabric, Black slipped ware, Painted Grey Ware, Grey ware and Black and Red ware. The main antiquities comprising Terracotta hopscotch, stone pestle, beads, marble, skin rubber, bone stylus, bone points, terracotta discs, spindle whorls and gamesmen in following quantity and ratio.

The hopscotchs have occupied a large number in collection. These are made on the pot sherds of red ware, black slipped ware, grey ware, painted grey ware and black and red ware, fabric wise fine medium and course fabrics for available in collection. These are made by cutting edges to turn in a circular or round shape. A few of these bears perforation in center across. The beads are made of clay, stone and bone. The terracotta beads are often in ghat shaped bearing collared rim, depression below and globular profile with flat top and bottom with a wide perforation in across. Some stone bead are made on semi precious stone like chalcedony and agate in cylindrical and lunatic shape. Terracotta discs found from Kampil are peculiar in nature. These are made with fine grained well levigated clay and fired with medium temperature having appearance of grey in colour. Most of these are decorated almost in a standard pattern. The peripheries of these on both sides are marked with stamped notches. Again with in that notched circle four crescentic circles are incised commonly on both sides, which intend to think their affinity with lunar shapes. Sometimes cris-cross designs are found in the center of the discs other wise rest samples remain plain.

The terracotta gamesmen are also made with fine grained well levitated clay, fired at medium temperature giving a look of grey colour. These are circular in shape with flat plain bottom a vertical thick band over it, dent concave exterior followed by vertical rounded top for using it as a knob. Almost the of these are plain and devoid of any surface treatment but in exceptional cases circular incised lines are executed below the knob and traces of red slip are seen.

Type of Antiquity	Quantity
Terracotta hopscotch	49
Stone pestle	01
Bead	14
Marble	04
Skin rubber	01
Bone stylus	01
Bone point	01
Terracotta disc	13
Spindle whorl	06
Gamesman	08
Total	94



Spindle whorls basically used as base in spindle to prepare thread from cotton is very commonly found on archaeological sites. Some of these spindle whorls are in ghat shaped while other are made of pottery discs. Some terracotta discs are also used for this purpose making a central perforation on it. Other miner antiquities including bone stylus, marbles, skin rubber, bone point and stone pestles are found in laser quantity. (Plate 9B & 10)

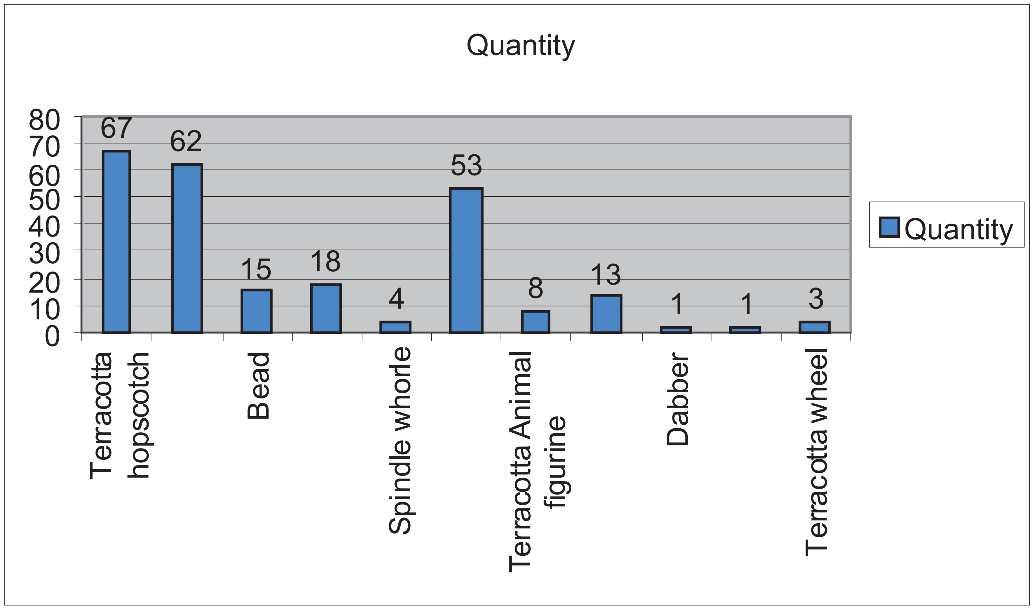
Period –III, N.B.P.W.:

This is represented by red ware, fine thin to medium fabric, dull red ware in medium to course fabric, N.B.P.W. in black and green hue, Orange red slipped ware, Fine and thin grey ware, and few pieces of course Black and red ware. The shapes represented are dishes bowls, channel spouted bowls, basins, handis and jars. The following antiquities were recovered out of the concerned deposit. The antiquities of this period include terracotta hopscotchs, disc, beads, marbles, spindle whorls, gamesman/stoppers, terracotta animal figurines, bone arrowheads, terracotta dabbers, net sinkers and terracotta wheels in following quantity and ratio.

The hopscotchs generally made on potsherds on dull red ware, red ware, orange red slipped ware and black slipped ware on fine to medium fabrics. These are mostly in irregular round shaped while circular and round shapes are also in collection. Few of these bear perforation in center. The bone arrowheads are well

polished having smooth surfaces. Most of these are broken and damaged. The gamesman, discs, and ghat shaped bead samples are seen as of preious periods. It is interesting to note here that shells are also used as beads during this period. The terracotta animal figurins include horses, bulls and rams, some of these are well decorated with incised lines. (Plate 11, 12 & 13)

Type of Antiquity	Quantity
Terracotta hopscotch	67
Terracotta disc	62
bead	15
Marble	18
Spindle whorle	04
Gamesman/Stopper	53
Terracotta Animal figurine	08
Bone arrow head	13
Dabber	01
Net sinker	01
Terracotta wheel	03
Total	245



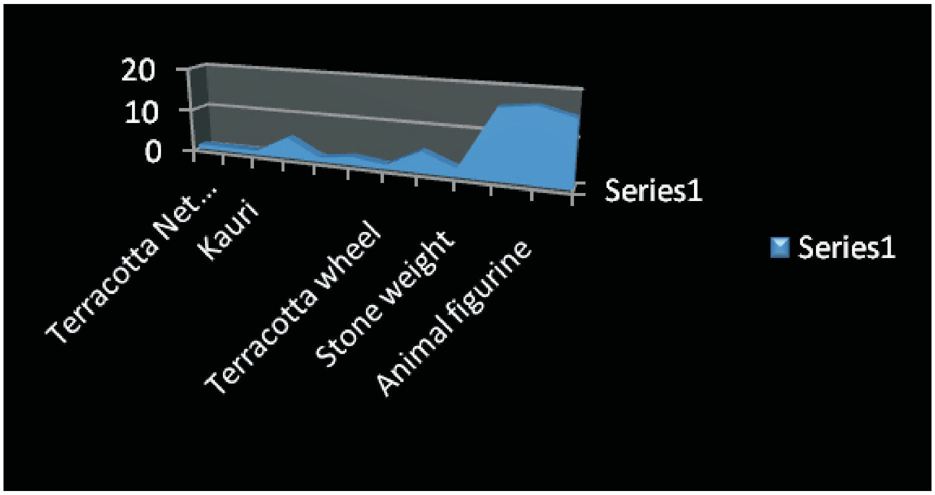
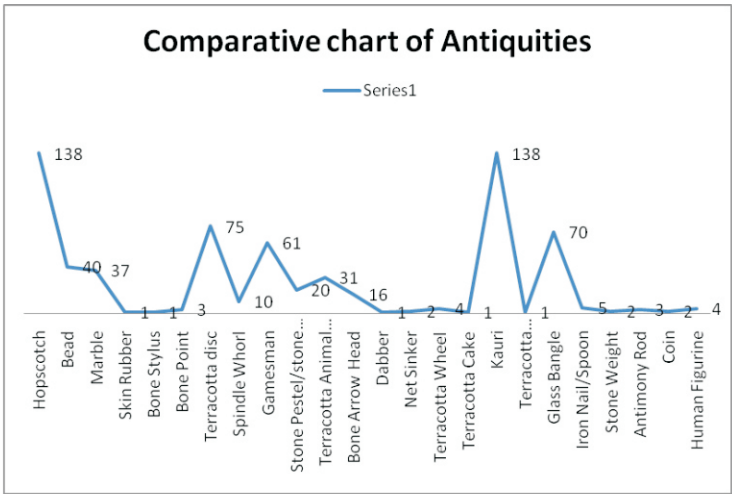
Period – IV, Kushana and Gupta

The deposit of this period was found disturbed due to pit activity of the peoples of medieval period. Some pot sherds specialy bowls of Kushana period and molded pot sherds, two circular copper coins badly covered with patina gives an indication of the continuity of habitation on the site during these periods which may be confirmed in the excavations of further more trenches in the present field session. (Plate 14A)

Period- V, Early Medieval and Medieval

The deposit of this period on the site was found almost disturbed in nature due to different earth digging action. The sculptures found in excavations and kept on different locations on the mound indicate that there was a temple of 10th -11th CAD any where on the site. The bowls with knife edged rim and glazed ware attests the presence of medieval habitation on the site. A few antiquities of this period are as below: (Plate 14B)

Type of Antiquity	Quantity
Terracotta Net sinker	1
Terracotta cake	1
Kauri	1
Terracotta Bead	5
Terracotta grinder	1
Glass bangle	2
Terracotta wheel	1
Iron Nail/spoon	5
Stone weight	2
Hopscotch	16
Animal figurine	17
Marble	15
Total	67



Although the excavation work is in progress, therefore it may not be a final picture of the study even the analysis of the data recovered so far shows that the majority of antiquity are terracotta antiquities. First position is occupied by the terracotta hopscotches which may be used by children during play and amusement. The shell beads are at second position which shows the interest of ladies of Kampil towards ornamentation. They were commonly using glass bangles and frequently terracotta beads and beads of semi precious stones also.